NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1900. - COPYRIGHT, 1900. BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

# FREE STATE INVADED

# Roberts Opens His Campaign With a Cavalry Dash.

### FIVE BOER LAAGERS TAKEN

### Gen. French Leads the Advance Into the Enemy's Country.

Crosses the Riet and Modder Rivers East of Methuen's Camp and Infantry Is Moving Forward to Hold the New Posttions on Boer Soil-No Heavy Fighting Vet-Movement Believed to Cut Off the Boers From Jacobsdal and Expose Their Left Flank to Roberts's Attack -Boer Supplies Taken-Many Cavalrymen Overcome by Heat During the Advance-Roberts Personally Accompanies the Invading Column-His Army Believed to Number 50,000 Men-Hope That Cronje Will Soon Abandon Siege of Kimberley.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUS. LONDON, Feb. 14.-The following despatch

from Gen. Lord Roberts has been received at the War Office:

"DERIEL'S DRIFT, Riet River, Feb. 14, 8:10 P. M .- French left here at 11:30 yesterday morning, with three brigades of cavalry. horse artillery and mounted infantry, including several colonial contingents, in order to seize a crossing of the Modder River twenty-five miles distant. He reports at 5:35 P. M. that he has forced a passage of Clip Drift and occupied the hills north of the river, capturing three of the enemy's laagers? with their supplies, while Lieut, -Col. Gordon of the Fifteenth Hussars, who was with his brigade and who had made a feint on Rondeval Drift four miles west, seized it and the second drift between it and Klip Drift and two more

"French's performance was brilliant considering the excessive heat and a blinding duststorm which raged during the latter part of the day. Owing to the rapidity of his movements French met but slight opposition and his losses were small, Lieut. Johnson of the Inniskilling Dragoons being the only officer reported severely wounded.

"The Sixth Division was last night on the north bank of the Riet River at Waterval Drift and is moving to support the cavalry. The Seventh Division is here. It goes on this

"Four officers and fifty-three men had to be sent to the railway in returning ox-wagons last night, they having been prostrated by

The War Office has also received the follow-

"RIET RIVER, Feb. 13,-Col. Hannay, with a uary than during any month since the siege brigade of mounted infantry, while marching | began" from Orange River to Ramdam, had a slight engagement on Feb. 11 with the Boers, who held the hills threatening his right flank. He held the enemy in check while pushing his baggage and the main body on to Ramdam. Our losses were four killed, twenty-two wounded and thirteen missing.

"On Feb. 12 Gen. French seized the crossing bank of which the Sixth and Seventh divisions

LONDON, Feb. 15 .- Gen. Lord Roberts's advance from Modder River has begun with considerable success. The British have invaded the Orange Free State in an attempt to flank the left of Commandant Cronie's force at Magersfontein. have gained possession of four drifts, by which the Riet and Modder rivers were apparently crossed, and have captured five Boer laagers. with their supplies, though there is no official indication of the amount of booty. It is difficult to follow the movement clearly

here owing to the imperfection of the maps, but it seems that Gen. French's rapid operation not only cut off the Boers communication with Jacobsdal, but barred their direct route to Bloemfontein, while at the same time exposing the enemy to a flank attack on the road to Boshof. Such, at any rate is the view of the situation taken here.

It is assumed that Gen. Methuen still holds position south of Magersfontein, and it is regarded as probable that Gen. Macdonald's expedition to Koodoesberg had for its main ob-

The presence of Gen. Roberts with the Kimberley relief column had not been previously definitely known, though it was guessed that he went to Modder River after leaving Cape Town, but the presence of the Sixth Division was a complete surprise here as it was last reported at Thebus. It adds about 10,000 men to Gen. Roberts's army, which is now

The newspapers take a hopeful view of the situation. In some cases they adopt an exu tant tone, but more sober opinion is content to await the outcome of the operations, having learned to avoid discounting successes in advance. There is a disposition in some quarters to doubt that so skillful a Commander as Cronje has been caught napping, and it is suggested as not improbable that he has abandoned his position at Magers-ontein and the siege of Kimberby to concentrate his forces elsewhere. he recent great increase in the strength of e Boers in the Colesberg district favors this view, which, however, cannot as yet be other

than conjectural. Meanwhile, Gen. Buller in Natal seems to be inactive except in making cavalry reconnoissances. Parties of Boers have crossed the Tugela River and occupied the abandoned British camping ground at Spearman's Farm. They are constructing defensive works from Trichard's Drift eastward to Hlangwane and

In a skirmish to the eastword of Chieveley on Tuesday the South African Light Horse sustained a few casualties, among the number wounded being Lieut. John Churchill, a son of Lady Randolph Churchill, who was shot in

the leg. Despatches from Ladysmith, dated Feb. 8 and Feb. 9, have been received. They are interesting, but unimportant in view of the

Pure. Poland Spring Water. Pure.

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Seal. bottle, 88; rebate, 81. 3 Park place, N. Y.—Adv.

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events that have occurred since those dates. They declare that food is abundant in the town, and that the garrison is determined to hold out

to the bitter end. One correspondent refers to the presence in the town of Dr. Jameson, the leader of the Transvaal raid, as a fact, thus apparently settling the disputed question of his where-

Reports from Gaberones state that Col. Plumer is still in that neighborhood. He is holding his own in frequent artillery combats with the Boers, who are estimated to number about five hundred.

Telegrams from Lorenzo Marques record the arrival there of Mr. Webster Davis, American Assistant Secretary of the Interior, from Pretoria. He will sail on the German steamer Kanzler for Naples, en route to New York.

The Times correspondent says that Mr. Davis emphatically repudiates alleged interviews with him published by the Standard and Diggers' News of Johannesberg, in which he was made to say that the Boers were unconquerable because God intended that such brave people should be forever free.

Lorenzo Marques has had no telegraphic communication with Pretoria for two days. The latest news from Mafeking is contained in a despatch to the Times, dated Feb. 4, on which date the Boers received a new gun for which they had been preparing an emplace-

ment at a point which threatened to prevent

the British from retaining their sniping posts

in the river bed.

BOERS KILLED IN AN EXPLOSION. Over Sixty Perished in the Arsenal Disas ter at Modderfontein.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN PIETERMARITZBURG, Natal, Feb. 13.-Major Brasier-Creagh, the surgeon in charge of the ambulance train from Frere to Mool River, brought ninety-five wounded British soldiers here to-day. Six of them were officers. He also brought in three wounded Boers, all of whom had been shot in the thigh.

On the way down the Boers taiked freely to the surgeon. They told him the Boers were fighting for their independence and hoped they would win. They would make a good try anyhow. The wounded men stated that there were only a few English, Irish or other foreigners fighting with the Boers in Natal. The Irish Transvaal Brigade, they said, was on the western border, probably with Gen. Cronje at Modder River.

The men said they had been in three British hospitals and had been treated with the greatest kindness and consideration by the officers and men. They were especially grateful to the British surgeons. One of the Boers said he had offered his guard £80 to allow him to escape. out the guard refused.

The Boer Mauser cartridge manufactory at Modderfontein has been blown up. Between sixty and seventy workmen were killed by the

On Jan. 30 The Sun printed a despatch from Durban stating that a refugee who had arrived there reported that Begbie's Engineering Works at Johannesburg, where the shells for the big Boer guns were manufactured, had been wrecked by an explosion. As Modderfontein is only about fifteen miles east of Johannesburg it is possible that the above despatch refers to the same explosion.

MAFEKING SAFE UNTIL JUNE.

Garrison Sends Word That It Has Food Enough and Can Hold Out. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Mall Gazette from Mafeking via Gaberones. Feb. 6 says: The sniping of the Boers has been less troublesome lately and the shell fire is lighter.

LONDON, Feb. 14 .- A despatch to the Pall

Our guns have caused serious losses to the "The food supply is lasting well and we can

BRITISH SCOUTS CAPTURED.

Boers Take a Lieutenant and Six of Lord Dundonald's Men.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, Feb. 14.-The War Office to-day issued details of the reconnoissance on Feb. 12 by Lord Dundonald's cavalry, which has been doing the scouting work for Gen. Buller, and some skirmishing near Springfield, in which a of the Riet River at Dekil's Drift, on the east | Lieutenant and six men were captured by the

> A despatch from Chieveley Camp announces that Lieut. G. Churchill was wounded during Lord Dundonald's reconnoissance

THE AUSTRALIANS MOUNTED.

Most of the Men Fine Horsemen

Needed No Coaching. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN CAPE Town, Feb. 13.-The entire Australian infantry has been mounted. This was done because most of the men were fine horsemen.

coaching. The remaining 85 per cent. were thoroughly at home on horses. A brother of the wife of Commissioner of Public Works Sauer of Cape Town was among the Free Staters killed at Colesberg.

POOLROOM RAIDS DOWNTOWN.

Only 15 per cent, of the command needed

Parkhurst Society Finds Two Gambling Places the Police Hadn't Troubled.

Supt. Burr of the Parkhurst society raided two poolrooms in the Wall Street district yesterday afternoon. One was on the second floor ject the drawing of the Boers' attention west- of 60 Broadway and the other over a saloon at ward from the contemplated move of Gen. | 55 Whitehall street. The warrants were obtained in the Centre street police court early in the afternoon, Supt. Burr telling Magistrate Crane that he had received a number of complaints from Wall Street brokers about the

poolrooms which it was said had been run-

ning at the same addresses for about a year.

Accompanied by nine policemen of the court squad Burr went first to the room at 60 Broadway. He found more than eighty men in the estimated to number something like 50,000 place, he said last night, and succeeded in getting \$180 in money and all of the records of

getting \$180 in money and all of the records of the bets made earlier in the day. He allowed all in the room to go but four men, whom he charged with being the principals. They described themselves as Edwin H. Lawrence of 140 East Thirty-fourth street, William Stowe living at the Purnam House; Walter Wilson of 70 North Moore street and Edmund Carter of Smith and McNell's Hotel.

From Broadway the superintendent and his rolleemen went to 55 Whitehall street. A lot of paraphernalia was seized there, but none of the bettors was detained. The two alleged principals arrosted were James Wardell of 22 Strong place, Brooklyn, and Bernard Levy of 22 First street.

All of the persons arrested described themselves as clerks. They will be arraigned in the Centre street court to-day. The police at the Old Slip station would not discuss the raid in their precinct.

### KENTUCKY STATUE STOLEN.

#### Effigy of William Taylor Barry Taken From Its Place in Fayette County.

LEXINGTON. Ky., Feb. 14.-The monument which was erected to the memory of William Taylor Barry in the Court House yard by the county of Fayette has been stolen. When the new Court House was built it was taken down. and it was the intention to replace it at another place in the yard, but some one stole the stones a few nights ago and they were not missed until to-day. Burry was one of the most distinguished men of his time, being a member of the Legislature, Speaker of the House, Secretary of State, member of Congress, United States Senator, Postmaster-General under Jackson and Minister to Spain under Jackson. He was born in Virginia in 1784, and died in Liverpool while on his way to Spain in 1835.

MACRUM TELLS HIS STORY.

STATEMENT OF HIS REASONS FOR LEAVING PRETORIA.

He Sympathized With the Boers, He Says, and He Couldn't Sacrifice His Self-Respect by Serving as British Consul-His Mail Was Opened by the British Censor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-Charles E. Macrum of Ohio, the former Consul of the United States at Pretoria, South African Republic, whose homecoming during the war at his own request has been surrounded by so much mystery. gave out a long statement to-night, in which he tells why he left Pretoria. Mr. Macrum is angry with Secretary Hay and his Department. He hints that Mr. Hay has been acting on the advice of the British Government in making things unpleasant for Mr. Macrum. He comes out flat-footed in an expression of sympathy with the Boers, and says his confidential despatches to the State Department show that sympathy. Mr. Macrum says he did not know when he went to Pretoria that there was any secret alliance between the United States and Great Britain, but he neglects to tell whether he knows it now. In brief the reasons given by Mr. Macrum for wanting to come home were that the Government needed enlightenment on the South African situation. American interests were in such a condition that the Secretary of State ought to be told about them, and he couldn't be embarrassed by serving as British Consul at Pretoria. He says he is not ashamed of the motive which brought him home.

Mr. Macrum starts off with a statement of his reasons for leaving Pretoria. "The situation in Pretoria," he says, "was

such that: First, as an official I could not remain there while my Government at home was apparently in the dark as to the exact conditions in South Africa. Secondly, as a man and citizen of the United States I could not remain in Pretoria, sacrificing my own self-respect and that of the people of Pretoria, while the Government at home continued to leave me in the position of a British consul and not an American consul. I want to say right here that there was not one single request made of me through the Department of State looking to the care of British interests in Pretoria which I did not fulfill and report upon according to my orders. On the other hand, American interests in South Africa were in that condition which demanded that the Department of State should be cognizant of them."

Mr. Macrum goes on to tell how in the face of his statement, issued under instructions from Washington, that Americans must remain neutral. Americans were continually taking up arms for the Boers. "I know," he says, "that many of them, in utter despair at the apparent attitude of our own Government, were taking the oath of allegiance to the Transvaal Bepublic." When his Vice Consul. Mr. Van Ameringen, joined the Boer forces, Mr. Macrum thought it was about time to report these conditions to Washington.

Four weeks passed after the opening of the war, Mr. Macrum says, before he received any mail from his Government or a personal letter. When he got his mail he found that envelopes bearing the seal of the American Government bore stickers saying that their contents had been read by the British censor at Durban. Then Mr. Macrum looked up international law, but, to use his own words, "failed to find anywhere that one military power can use its own discretion as to forwarding the official despatches of a neutral government to its representative in a

Mr. Macrum appears to be right about this,

and his charge may cause the State Department to call on the British Government for an on the official telegrams and letters of foreign diplomatic and consular representatives in Cuba, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, Spain or the United States in the Spanish-American War, and the transmission of telegrams and mail of United States representatives in counmail of United States representatives in countries at war and with which this Government was on friendly terms has always been cheerfully accorded.

It was on Nov. 6 that Mr. Macrum cabled to the State Department for leave of absence, in that dispatch he said that his vice-consul had enlisted in the Boer Army and Mr. Atterbury, an American whom he had known favorably for more than a year, could take charge of the consulate until Mr. Macrum's return. The Department answered promptly that Mr. Macrum's presence in Preforia was important to public interests.

On Nov. 8 Mr. Macrum wired the Department that the situation was not critical, that Atterbury was competent and that his presence in America was important. No answer came and he wired again three days later.

On Nov. 14 he sent still another despatch saying he would forfeit his post if he could not give satisfactory reasons for his return. This cable was held by the censor at Durban until Dec. 2. On Nov. 18, Mr Macrum wired that he had not received a reply to three telegrams and repeated their contents. An answer came at once, but it merely reliterated the first answer, that the concul's presence in Pretoria was important. Then, says Mr. Macrum, on Nov. 20 he wrote to the Department that he would ablde by its decision and that he would tell of the conditions prevailing by mail.

On Dec. 4 he got an answer to his telegram of Nov. 14, the one that had been held by the censor at Durban until Dec. 2. It said:

"You may come home. Put Atterbury temporarity in charge. Department will send man from here.

"(Signed) Hay." tries at war and with which this Government

"(Signed) HAY."

rily in charge. Department will send man from here.

"(Signed) Hav."

So Mr. Macrum left Pretoria, and on reaching hero on Feb. 5 was told by Assistant Secretary of State Hill that Secretary Hav's son had been appointed to his place and was on his way to Pretoria. Mr. Macrum says that up to the time he got here he though the was still Consul at Pretoria and believed he would be sent back after telling what he knew, which was important enough to warrant the expense of the trip.

"Instead of this," he continues, "I find that Secretary Hav, whether acting upon the reports in the newspapers or upon advice from the British Government or some other motive I do not know, saw fit not to wait until I could present my reasons in person, and has been a silent or conniving pariner to discrediting reports of my official acts. I come home to find an attempt has been made to tear down my personal reputation. I wish to state right here that when I accepted my post as Consul I knew nothing of any secret alliance between America and Great Britain, and that I had seen nothing in the regulations which made the Consul of the American Republic subject to the whims and caprice of an English military censor at Durban, I came to America with a motive of which I am not ashamed.

"There is not one soul who can point to a single official act of mine which departed from the strictest neutrality. My confidential despatches to the Department contained information which will show my sympathy for the Republic, but which time will prove to be unbiased as to actual facts.

"My acts as a public official are all recorded at the Department, secretly and officially."

There is a romance told in Mr. Macrum's statement. British men-of-war were interrupting the mail service from Delagoa Bay, and the cable service for the Transvaul was absolutely cut off. Mr. Macrum says he was privately informed by the Belgian and German Consuls at Pretoria that their official cables in code had been refused by the censor. There was an American business man in Pretoria

gram to the young law, telling her to come by the East Coast. "When I informed Mr. Nelson that the cable had not been sent." Mr. Macrum says. "his brother took the oath of allegiance to the Republic and went to the front." Mr. Macrum does not say what Mr. Nelson did or what became of the young lady from Buffalo.

-gal. bottle, \$3; rebate, \$1. 3 Park place, N. Y .- Adv.

The New York Central has eight trains every day to Chicago; six to Cleveland; three to St. Louis; two to Chncinnati; two to Toronto; four to Montreal; five to Detroit; twelve to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, in-

WENT DOWN IN THE SOUND. Two Coal Barges and Six Persons Lost Off

Port Chester. Norwalk, Conn., Feb. 14.—The coal barges Blossom and Alice Tryon foundered off Por Chester, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, and it is pelieved that all on board were lost. On the Blossom were the captain's brother, Charles H. Lacy, and a deckhand named Aaron Wisner. On board the Tryon were the captain his wife and their two children, whose names

are not known. The Blossom left Jersey City in tow of the tug Flushing of the Red Star Towing and Transportation Company on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. She had 308 tons of soft coal consigned to Irving Lockwood & Co. at South Norwalk. On board were Capt, J. A. Lacy, his brother and Wisner. After leaving Jersey City the tug went to Newtown Creek, where the Alice Tryon, also loaded with coal, was taken in tow. The Flushing left Newtown Creek about Co'clock Saturday night and started up the Sound. She encountered rough weather and early on Sunday morning she towed the two barges inside the breakwater at Port Chester and left them at ancher. When the wind shifted to the south on Tues-

day morning a big sea broke entirely over the two barges. As the storm increased Capt. Lacy decided to make an attempt to reach shore in an old skiff which was on board the Blossom, secure a boat and return for the other persons on the two barges. He pushed off, but the flerce gale and heavy sea defeated his attempts to reach Port Chester and he was dashed on the shore off Greenwich harbor Soon after leaving his barge Capt. Lacy saw huge wave engulf her and she went down with his brother and the deckhand aboard. The Blossom was fast to the Tryon, so the latter boat also foundered, carrying down with her the captain, his wife and their two children. As a terrific gale was blowing and the sea was rolling in from the south in gigantic waves, no effort at rescue could be made. The captain of the Flushing came to South Norwalk this morning, reported the accident to Irving Lockwood & Co., and steamed back

THE MISSING JOHN WEBSTER.

to New York.

His Wife, the Burlesque Actress, Asks the Washington Police for Information.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-The Washington poice have received a letter from Nellie McHenry. a burlesque actress, asking for information regarding the whereabouts of her husband, John Webster. On Nov. 20 last Webster disappeared from Buffalo, and it was believed for some time that he had lost his life, whether by accident or by his own design was unknown, by going over Niagara Falls. In her letter to the police his wife says she has heard that her husband had been seen on the streets of this city. Some time ago there was reason to believe that Webster had not gone over the Falls and the newspapers of Buffalo published a report to that effect. Nellie McHenry enclosed in her letter to the Washington police a photoin her letter to the Washington police a photograph of her husband, with a description, but no trace of him has been found here.

About a month ago there was a small stir in Washington society by the strange actions of a newcomer, whose identity was unknown. He was spoken of as the mysterious Mr. Webster. He called at the house of Madame Bonaparte, widow of the late Jerome Bonaparte, at one of her afternoons at home, and was ushered into her drawing room, where she and several visitors were sitting. He extended his hand to the hostess, and she somewhat haughtly asked the stranger who he was.

"I am Mr. Webster," he replied, "and if I am not mistaken I am a distant relative of yours."

The man appeared to be of refined address, but his actions were not entirely satisfactory.

The man appeared to be of refined address, but his actions were not entirely satisfactory to Madame Bonaparte. She replied that she did not know him and could not imagine that he was a relative. She concluded by calling a footman and the mysterious Mr. Webster was conducted to the door. A few days later he appeared at the house of Mrs. M. W. Hazeltine, who was holding an afternoon reception. He appeared to the door of Mrs. M. W. Hazeltine, who proached the hostess, closely following two other men, and after she had greeted them Mrs. Hazeltine asked if the stranger came with them. The gentlemen replied that they did not have the pleasure of his acquaintance, whereupon the man said: "I am Mr. Webster" The hostess bowed formally and "Mr. Webster" passed on and was seen standing about the drawing room for some time, a lonesome figure. He appeared at the homes of other society folk during the same week and there was a great deal of nervous speculation regarding his identity. The mystery of his personality has hever been solved.

CARNEGIE ANSWER TO FRICK.

Full Limit of Fifteen Days for a Reply to Be Taken-Its Probable Scope.

PITTSBURG. Feb. 14.-There was some talk to-night that the Carnegie Steel Company would file its answer to H. C. Frick's bill of equity in a day or two, but it was learned that the answer will probably not be flied until the full limit of fifteen days after service, which the law allows the defendant. No work has been done at all on the preparation of an answer. This is because Mr. Frick and his attorneys in the preparation of their suit did not take the Carnegie officials and attorneys into their confidence, and though it was known generally on what grounds the suits would be founded, the exact text and style of the document was not known.

For that reason nothing could be done on an answer. President C. M. Schwab left to-day on the Pennsylvania Railroad for Washington, so it was given out, and is not expected back for a week. It was learned, though, that he obtained a printed copy of the bill before leaving. and that the week will be devoted to a trip to Florida, where he will consult with Mr.

and that the week will be devoted to a trip to Florida, where he will consult with Mr. Carnegie regarding the preparation of the defence. Andrew Carnegie is now at the home of Mrs. Lucy Carnegie, at Dungenness, the latter's winter home. He will not come to Pittsburg, it is understood by the Orrnegie officials, until he is called to go on the witness stand, it that is necessary, but will leave the whole matter of making the battle against Frick in the hands of his attorneys and president C. M. Schwab. He will be in close touch all the time by means of the telegraph.

It was intimated this morning that the basis of the defence will be that the ironclad agreement is a legal and binding document, that the book valuations of the holdings of the stockholders are correct; that while the gross holdings of the company are greater, the book valuations are exactly what the properties would bring with the mortgages cleared off and other obligations settled. Itse will also be made of the precedent in which other stockholders have withdrawn under the same terms which Mr. Frick now refuses, notably the case of the present Minister to Switzerland, J. G. A. Leishman, who was Mr. Schwab's predecessor as President.

Another suit is expected to be instituted acon by the minority stockholders of the H. C.

as President.

Another suit is expected to be instituted soon by the minority stockholders of the H. C. Frick Coke Company in equity for an accounting regarding the furnishing of coke to the Carnezie Steel Company at less than the ruling quotations. It is expected that this suit will be filed in Greenshung, though it is possible that it may be entered in the courts of Allegheny county. The majority of the holdings of the coke concern are in Westmoreland county, though its general offices are grouped in Pittsburg with those of the Carnegie Steel Company.

BREATHLESS COP; HORSELESS CART.

Hopeless Flight of a Felonious Italian With the Combination After Him. Domenico Caffone, working on a building at 100th street and West End avenue, quarrelled yesterday with Frank Bradley, his employer. over the amount due him, drew a pistol, and fired five shots at Bradley without hitting him. Then he pocketed his pistol and ran.
Policeman Woodin, who is large around the waist, ran after him, but was winded after three blocks up the avenue. An automobile came along in charge of a man with a gray beard. beard. "Jump in, officer." shouted the man, "and I

will help you out."

The automobile was a tight fit, but Woodin crowded into the seat. Then the owner put on full power. The Italian ran to 113th street, where he was overtaken and arrested. Pure. Poland Spring Water. Pure. 8-gal, bottle, \$3; rebate, \$1. 8 Park place, N. Y .- Adv.

GREEN GOODS PLANT FOUND THREE MEN AND TWO WOLEN NABBED AT 35 FRANKFOR STRIET,

Whole Newspaper Now, Instead of Spurious Clippings, Prepared for Bait-It's "The Weekly Report" of Pittsburg-Edition Seized Said to Number 10,000 Copies.

Upon the seizure of a green goods plant at 35 and 37 Frankford street vesterday it was discovered that the green goods men have improved on the old fashion of baiting their hooks with alleged newspaper clippings describing the "theft of plates from the Treasury" and the appearance of "counterfeits that cannot be distinguished from the genuine bills." Now hey send a whole newspaper containing current cable news borrowed from real newspapers, and plenty of the literature known as boiler plate." But the specialty is a leading article under flaring headlines telling of a plot to steal \$70,000,000 from the Government by means of counterfeit \$100 bills.

Such a paper is the Weekiy Report: "A Home Weekly, Combining Current News of the Day, Short Stories by Contributors and Humorous Page of Interest to the Home Fireside; Vol. IV., No. 6, Pittsburg. Pa., January 12, 1900; Price Five Cents." with each copy of which a green goods circular was wrapped up to the number of many thousands when Capt. Vredenburgh of the Oak street police station and Detectives Hahn and Snydecker raided the rooms in Frankfort street yesterday afternoon. They captured Frank Brooks, 30 years old, whose picture is in the Rogues' Gallery, and who refused to give any address: Charles Jackson, 39 years old, who said he lived at the St. Cloud Hotel; Thomas Gilbert, 26 years old, who also gave his address as the St. Cloud; Miss Lilly Walker, 26 years old, of 126 Bedford street and Inge-

his address as the St. Cloud; Miss Lilly Walker, 26 years old, of 126 Bedford street and Ingeborg Lie, a Norwegian, of 202 St. Nicholas avenue. They were all locked up as suspicious characters, and Detective Hahn went out to find Authony Comstock, who, as a Post Office Inspector, runs down green goods men who operate through the mails. As Capt. Vredenburgh did not know whether any of the circulars had been sent through the mails or not, he was at a loss to know whether the Federal statutes would cover the case or not.

A former green goods man told Capt. Vredenburgh on Tuesday night that a "pinnt" was in operation on Frankfort street.

"I dim't believe that there was such a thing in New York," said the captain yesterday," let alone in my precinct. Not for \$500 would I have had headquarters find the piant, knowing nothing of it myself."

It was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the police got to the fifth floor of the Frankfort street building, having inquired cautiously at all the other rooms on the floors below. Here they found the three men and the two girls, the latter directing the wrappers of the green goods literature. The patrol wagon was called and the prisoners took a drive to the Oak street station.

"Brooks offered me \$500 to let him go," said Capt. Vredenburgh. "He said that he had lost all his money betting on the horses and game which he used to run years ago. They had been at work three weeks in the Frankfort street building. At Headquarters everybody thought Brooks was leading an honest life. He said that he intended to ship the literature to Utica to-morrow and have it mailed from there. He said there were 70,000 of the papers."

Of the packages many had been stamped. They looked like wrapped up newspapers merely, and would be less likely to attract notice in the Post Office than the ordinary green goods letter envelope. With each newspaper was folded this circular:

A word to the Wise Is Sufficient.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT. The above axiom seldom strikes an unthinking man of its literal truths, but it appeals most strongly to a man of discernment, sound sense and

strongly to a man of discernment, sound sense and judgement.

The "Point" this is desired to convey may possibly be understood, but by carefully reading the leading article on first page of paper accompanying this, you cannot tail to understand the drift, "A word to the wise is sufficient."

If the article referred to impresses you favorably, you will certainly realize that the opportunity is at hand to make your future life a most pleasant one, if MONEY can make it so, and it is conseiled that it takes "Money to make the Mare go," the World over.

over.

A limited supply can be had at the rate of \$5 per cent.
on the dollar. An investment of \$500, will give you \$2,000, Which is the lowest amount sold. \$5,000, will give Which is the lowest another you \$20,000.

If you cannot invest at least \$5.00, do not reply as my time is valuable and the Stock limited.

If you are interested, an immediate reply by TELE-GRAPH ONLY, as directed below, will receive prompt attention.

Allenhurst, N. J.

"Please send 64 Feet."

SEND TELEGRAM AS PER COPY ABOVE EX-ACT. LETTERS WILL NOT BE RECEIVED. TO AVOID PUBLISTY SIGN YOUR INITIALS ONLY TO TELEGRAM.

The greengoods literature was taken to the Oak street station, three trips of the patrol wagon being necessary to convey it. There were fifty-eight mail bags full, tagged and ready for shipment. In addition to the greengoods matter, a number of letters were found from applicants for places as clerks, such as the women held. The women said that they had no idea that they were in the employment of greengoods men. of greengoods men.
It was said at the St. Cloud that neither Jackson nor Gilbert was known there.

JUSTICES CALLED IN CLARK CASE. Montana Court Summoned to Washington

to Testify. HELENA, Mont., Feb. 14.-There was a spirited telegraphic correspondence last week between Senator Chandler, chairman of the committee that is investigating the alleged corrupt manner in which Senator Clark obtained his seat, and Associate Justice Hunt of tained his seat, and Associate Justice Hunt of
the Montana Supreme Court, wherein the latter and Associate Justice Piggot were requested to appear as witnesses before the Senatorial committee. The Justices at first protested but finally acquiesced and departed on
Saturday for Washington. On Monday Chief
Justice Brantley was also summoned and he
left on Tuesday night.

Rumors have been current that an effort was
made to "fix" the Supreme Court in order that
a decision invorable to Clark in the Wellcome
was Clark's manager and was disbarred by the
Supreme Court for bribing a member of the
Legislature to vote for Clark.

Legislature to vote for Clark.

EXPLOSION CRUSHES IN ROOFS. Two Men Killed and Seventeen Hurt in

JOLIET, Feb. 14.-An accident resulting in the death of two men and the injury of seventeen others occurred at the Joliet plant of the Illinois Steel Company at 5 o'clock this mornor the roofs of blast furnaces Nos. 1 and 2 were crushed in by the weight of a great mass of iron thrown out of the furnace by a gas explosion. The tens of iron brought with it the iron pilars and a part of the stone walls holding the roof in place.

AN ORIGINAL DENOCRAT. Taken With a Jag From the Sewer and

Preserved in the Police Station. Underhill, a Tenderloin cop, saw the head and arms of a man sticking out of the sewer at the southeast corner of Sixth avenue and Thirty-second street last night, and asked the

head what the trouble was,
"I'm the—hie—original Democrat in the—hie—eountry," was the husky voiced answer.
With the assistance of several bystanders Underhil managed to drag the man out. He said he was Thomas Little, in the police station, where they locked him up. dressed man was found at Chattahooche, Fla., on Tuesday afternoon after being in the

Salvation Army Leases a Theatre.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 14.-The Salvation Army is about to lease the Bijou Theatre of this city. The theatre has been running for the past dozen years and every kind of produc-tion has been tried without success. The management decided to close it last week and the Salvationists began negotiations to leas-the building. The New York staff will visit this city this week, when the matter will be closed. The army will use this as another means of winning converts.

Pure. Poland Spring Water. Pure. gal. bottle, \$3; rebate, \$1. 8 Park place, N. Y.-Adv.

LITTLE GIRL USED AS A MISSILE, Tied So That She Couldn't Move and Thrown at Her Mother.

The Gerry society received information last Tuesday night that a child at 75 West street was habitually ill treated. Agents King and Barkley found there a woman named Lizzie Mertins living with William Holling. The Mertins woman had a five-year-old daughter, whose face and arms showed evidence of recent abuse. They began to question Holling and he accused the woman of complaining of him and when she denied the charge he struck her in the face. He was placed under arrest and was taken to the Centre street police court

and was taken to the Centre street police court yesterday, charged with assault.

"That is not the only charge to make against him," said the Mertins woman when he was arraigned. "Last Sunday he was drunk and quarrelled with me. He seized my little Katie and took a piece of rope and tied her legs together and then threw her at me. When she fell she was hurt. Can't you charge him with that?"

fell she was hurt. Can't you charge him with that?"
"Well. I should say so," exclaimed every official within hearing, and an additional complaint was made charging him with assaulting the child. Magistrate Cornell held him for trial on each charge and gave the child into the Gerry society's custody.

REPAIRING THE M'KINLEY HOME. Workmen Making Changes in the Canton

Residence of the President. CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 14.-Workmen to-day began work on the repair and enlargement of the "McKinley cottage," famous in the campaign of 1896 and since purchased by President McKinley as his permanent home. Contractor H. R. Jones has charge of the work and went to Washington to receive instructions. He says that the front of the house is to be left as it is except for the house is to be left as it is except for such repairs as are needed. The room used by McKinley as a general office, where political pilgrims were received, and the parlor across the hall, occupied by Mrs. McKinley during the lively times, are also to remain as at present. Aside from these the interior will be altered generally. To the rear and side substantial additions will be made to provide a library and office and dining room, with additional rooms on the second floor. Mr. Jones says no special time limit is placed on the work, but he expects to have the home ready for occupancy before July 1. It is expected here that the house will be occupied permanently and kept in readiness be occupied permanently and kept in readiness for the President and family any time they care to come. The temporary occupant, it is said, may be the President's sister Helen.

#### JACK THE SLASHER DEPORTED. Max Krebs Put on a Steamship Bound From

Baltimore to Bremen. BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.-Max Krebs, the fam- But the Judge said they cannot invoke ous "Jack the Slasher," who has cut the gowns of many women in Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia and Washington, was brought from Washington this morning by Detective from Washington this morning by Detective Parham and put aboard the North German Lloyd Line steamship Roland, which sailed this afternoon for Bremen. Krebs, who is considered a degenerate, is a German by birth, and has well-to-do relatives in Germany. His mania was cutting the dresses of women on the streets. Krebs says he cannot explain it, but that the moment he saw a well dressed woman he had an insane desire to cut her gown.

When Capt. Albrecht and his officers heard they had "Jack the Slasher" as a passenger, they hid their frock uniform coats and declared they would wear pea jackets during the trip.

DR. D. C. GREEN A SUICIDE?

His Wife Said to Be Related to the Rockefellers-Too Proud to Ask Aid. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 14.-Dr. D. C. Green, whose wife is said to be related to the Rockefellers, jumped or fell from Rockefellers, jumped or fell from the roof of his home, three miles from Florence, to-day and broke his neck, He moved to Florence ten years ago from Rockford, Ill., and was at that time worth considerable money. He purchased a fine farm, but lost money year after year, in trying to introduce new farming methods in this region. Last year his farm was taken from him under mortgage. Yesterday was the last day for redeeming the property. It was probably a whicke. He carried an accident policy. Mrs. Green was too proud, it is stated, to ask assistance of her relatives.

BIG VERDICT FOR CHINESE DOCTOR.

Gets \$8,937 Damages for Being Put Out of a KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 14.-Mon Fun Yung, Chinese doctor with offices in this city and St. Joseph, got a verdict of \$8,937 damages in the Circuit Court here to-day against the Burlington Railway Company. He had sued for \$20,000 because the company would not permit him to ride in a parlor car which it was said was reserved for ladies and their escorts.

The doctor attempted four times to ride in a parlor car, and each time he was but out. The last time he was thrown out by the negro porter. The doctor said on the witness stand, "I hang my head in my hands I feel my shame so great."

WAS HE C. A. MAYNARD?

Man Carrying a Marriage Certificate Bearing That Name Killed in Boston.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 14.-A man about 35 years old and supposed to be C. A. Maynard of New York was struck and killed instantly by a Dedham branch train, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford road, near the Lebigh street bridge at 2:40 o'clock this afternoon. In the small bag carried by the man, was found the marriage certificate of C. A. Maynard and Isabel Slavin of New York. A pawn ticket made out to C. A. Maynard was also found.

LINER NEW YORK HELD FOR MAIL

Hour's Delay on New York Central Owing to Repairs in the Albany Yard. The steamship New York was detained a couple of hours after her sailing time yesterday morning because the Limited Fast Mail

Estimated Population of the City Next July. The Board of Health gives these figures of estimated population of the city on July 1

 Manhattan
 2.007.741
 Queens
 186,559

 Bronx
 174,370
 Richmond
 69,266

 Brooklyn
 1,267,159
 8,664,594

The death rate in 1899 was 18.69 per 1,000. Oceanic Makes a Swift Run

The White Star liner Oceanic, biggest merchantman in service, finished her swiftest voyage from Liverpool and Queenstown yesterday and demonstrated that she probably will be classed with the other swift ships of her line. the Majestic and Teutonic. She made the long course of 2.891 knots from Queenstown in 5 days, 22 hours and 31 minutes. Her aver-age hourly speed was 20.28 knots, and best day's run was 515 knots. This was her fastest

Woman's Handkerchief In a Murdered Man's Mouth. Columbus, Ga., Feb.14.—Intelligence reached Columbus to-day of a mysterious murder on the Chattahoochee River. The body of a well-

water several days. The man evidently came to his death from foul means as there was a rope print on his neck. A woman's fine hand-kerchief was stuffed in the mouth. Princess Salm-Salm Here. The Princess Salm-Salm and Count Khevenholler are passengers aboard the North Ger-

man Lloyd steamship Lahn, which arrived at Quarantine last night from Bremen and South-Pure. Poland Spring Water. Pure. s-gal. bottle, \$3; rebate, \$1. 8 Park place, N. Y.—Ade.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages Made of the tender meat of dairy-fed fat young porkers, daintily seasoned with selected spices. Try a two-pound package at once. Beware of imitations.

NO COURT INTERVENTION.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

JUDGE TAFT DECLINES TO ACT IN

THE KENTUCKY CLASH.

Says the Federal Court Has No Jurisdiction in the Election Dispute and Caunot Interfere-The Decision a Setback to the Republicans - Taylor's Views on It-

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.-The application of the the Kentucky Republican State officials. exclusive of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, for an injunction from the United States Court to stop the Democratic State Election Commission from proceeding with the ontest to oust the newly-elected Republican officials was disposed of in the United States Circuit Court in this city to-day by Judge William H. Taft. A large number of Kentuck. ians, including the officials who applied for the injunction. were in court, headed by ex-Gov. Bradley and Hon. Augustus Wilson, their ounsel. The decision dashed the hopes of the Republicans. It went against them on the point in which they had most of all put their faith, and, so far as they were able to see, left no hope for future intervention by the United

States Court. After summarizing the grounds alleged by those asking the injunction, namely the unconstitutionality of the Kentucky Election Commission, the disqualification of one of its members by accepting a railroad pass and prejudging the contest, the inability of the Republicans to get justice in the local Kentucky courts on account of the long delay involved, the violation of Article IV., section 4. of the United States Constitution and of the Fourteenth Amendment. Judge Taft said that it was unnecessary to discuss whether or not a Federal question was involved in the application for an injunction or to pass upon the claim that the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution was being infringed upon. It is sufficient, he said, that a court of equity cannot by process of injunction prevent the removal of an official

from office. The remedy must be at law by quo warranto or other proceeding. It was conceded that the law afforded the petitioners a remedy by quo warranto, and if in such a case any Federal question should arise, the complainants could carry it by writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States. But the Judge said they cannot invoke a court of equity to protect their offices. This, the court held to have been settled conclusively and finally by the United States Supreme Court in the case of Sawyer, 124 United States, in which it was held that a court of equity had no jurisdiction to restrain the removal of a public officer. The claim that the Kentucky officials' case differed from Sawyer's in the fact asserted under the Kentucky Constitution public office is classed as "property" and so entitled to equitable protection, the Judge disposed of by ruling that the Kentucky Constitution does not regard office as property. The Judge said that the people of the State, by a new Constitution, could certainly abolish the office, while they would have no power to abolish property.

"The American view of public office," the Judge says. "Is that it is an agency or trust; the salary is simply an equivalent for services. The salary is simply an equivalent for services. The salary is not the property of the office nor of the State. It is not property atall; is simply like daily wages unearned, and there is no contract on the subject between a State government and an officer. This is the uniform American social doctrine, and Judge Taft cited numerous cases in demonstration of it. also howing acquiescence in the view that public office is simply an agency or trust and not property or a contract right.

"The rule forbidding courts of equity to enjoin from removal from office, both in England and in America, is based on the reason that there is an adequate remedy at law to try title to office by quo warranto proceedings. As to the claim of the petitioners that they cannot avail themselves of this process in Kentucky because of the long delay involved, by which they could not obtain a hearing before their terms of office expired, Judge Taft remarks that it is hardly a sufficient fent ground for appeal to a Federal Court of Equity to allege that the State courts of I ware to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Tatt remarks that it is harnly a summent ent ground for appeal to a Federal Court of Equity to allege that the State courts of law are too busy to do justice. This point too, had been disposed when the Sawyer case law down the broad doctrine that under no circumstance has a Court of Equity jurisdiction to prevent removal from office, however fraudulent or unjust the proceeding.

a Court of Equity jurisdiction to prevent removal from office, however fraudulent or unjust the proceeding.

The Supreme Court of the United States, Judge Taft said, instead of modifying the Sawyer case has quite recently in a number of instances realifred it strongly, and he held that it settled beyond doubt or question the case presented to him in the Kentucky petition. He would have decided the matter at once on the submitting of the petition, the Judge said, but that the extraordinary and outrageous election abuses alleged by the Kentuckian petitioners made him feel it necessary to give the question a thorough refxamination. This only strengthened the conviction as to the principle involved however, and the order would be to dismiss the petition for the injunction.

Gov. Bradley and the other Republican attorneys when asked what their next move would be, said that it would be considered later.

GOV. TAYLOR GOES TO LAW.

He Gets Ahead of Beckham in Fighting For

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 14.-Both sides in the Kentucky political feud got into the courts today and to-night it looks as if in the near future there will be a legal adjudication to the recent election, which, while almost certain to be unjust, because the courts are partisan. will at least prevent any further appeal to force. The Democratic move was expected. The Republican move was wholly unexpected. because from the start of the trouble it has been asserted with vehemence that the courts were absolutely controlled by the Goebelites and no Republican could get justice in them.

on the New York Central was an hour late, and had the Australian mail. Because of repairs in the railroad yards at Albany the train was obliged to cross the Hudson on the Troy bridge, which delayed its arrival in New York court in Cincinnati handed down a decision refusing to interfere in the action begun in the cases of the minor State officials, who are to lose the offices to which they were elected by large majorities, on the ground that the Federal courts had no jurisdiction. This was the hardest blow that Gov. Taylor has received from the start because, as has been pointed out in THE SUN. if the Democratic minor officials get the offices they will be able at once to cut off his supplies and leave him penniless, and, as he has said, without an army.

The Democrats will probably lose no time in The suit of Gov. Taylor is to restrain J. C. A. Beckham, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Goebel ticket, and, since Senator Goebel's death, the claimant of the Democrats for the office of Governor, from acting in any way or doing anything in the Gubernatorial line. It was also to restrain Gen. Castleman, whom Beckham has appointed Adjutant-General, from doing anything that an Adjutant-General does. The suit of the Democrats was to restrain Gov. Taylor from acting as Gov-

Gov. Taylor's suit was filed in Louisville and the Democratic suit was filed here. Gov. Taylor beat the Democrats two hours in the time of filing his suit, and the notice that it was filed had been served on Mr. Beckham before the Democratic papers were sent to the court house in Frankfort. The petition in Gov, Taylor's suit sets forth that at the last election he received the most votes for Governor, that the Election Board so decided, and gave to him the certificate of election to the office: that since that time he has exercised the functions

of the office. Then the petition says! "Plaintiff further says that from the time of his said qualification down to and including the present time he has been continuously and is now recognized as Governor aforesaid by the other State officers of said commonwealth. to-wit: The Secretary of State, the Auditor of

Pure. Poland Spring Water. Pure. 8-gal. bottle, \$5; rebate, \$1, 3 Park place, J. Y.-46a